Product Data Sheet

PE anti-human CD267 (TACI)

Catalog # / Size: 2159530 / 100 tests

Clone: 1A1

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

Immunogen: TACI-transfected RBL cells

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and

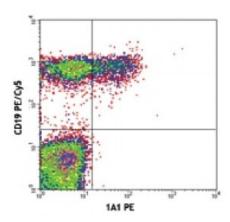
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD19 PE/Cy5 and 1A1 PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application References:

1. Ng LG, et al. 2004. J. Immunol. 173:807. (FC)

Description:

TACI, Transmembrane Activator CAML (calcium modulator and cyclophilin ligand) Interactor, is a 32 kD type III transmembrane protein. It belongs to TNF receptor superfamily, known as TNFRSF member 13B (TNFRSF13B) or CD267. TACI is expressed on B cells, and myeloma cells. TACI contains 2 cysteine-rich domains (CRDs). Recent studies, however, have shown that another shorter form (TACI_d2) of TACI exists wherein the N-terminal CRD is removed by alternative splicing. TACI_d2 contains full affinity for its ligands. Several proteins (BAFF/BLys, APRIL, Syndecan-2) have been identified as TACI ligands. The interaction of TACI with its ligands induces activation of the transcription factors NFAT, AP1, and NF-k B and plays a crucial role in humoral immunity by negative regulation of B cell proliferation and survival.

Antigen References:

1. Gross JA, et al. 2000. Nature 404:995.

2. Wu Y, et al. 2000. J. Biol Chem. 275:35478.

3. Yan M, et al. 2001. Nat. Immunol. 2:638.

4. Hymowitz A, et al. 2005. J. Biol.